PHILIP MORRIS U.S.A. INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

120 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TO: PM-USA New York Department Heads DATE: February 17, 1994

FROM: Sandra R. Lizza

SUBJECT: Requisition/Purchase Order Streamlining

To reduce the current time required for processing a Purchase Order (PO), Purchasing and Finance have agreed to eliminate the step of forwarding the requisition from Purchasing to Accounting for verification of the accounting code, effective immediately.

The elimination of this step places critical importance on the department requisitioner to ensure that the 16-digit accounting code is correct when submitted to Purchasing (the system will not accept invalid codes; incorrect codes necessitate wasted time in the future by the requisitioner, Budgets, Accounting, and Purchasing to correct the code). Requisitions will be returned to the department requestioner if the code is incomplete or invalid.

The proper sequence of the 16-digit code is as follows:

	123 -	456 -	789A -	BC -	DEFG
	General Ledger Code	Expense Element	Cost Center	Brand Code	Project Code
Examples:	043 - Marketing Brand	133 - Incentive Item	3301 - Brand Cost Center	10 - Marlboro	I3EØ 2-pk. Flashlight Program
	046 - Marketing Admin.	053 - Stationery Supplies	6615 - Events Cost Center	00 - No Brand or Project Code used for Admin. Expenses	0000

The Budget group has issued the 1994 project codes and brand codes. Please ensure that your staff reviews and uses them.

The Purchasing Department is currently reviewing all procedures for efficiency and effectiveness. Please feel free to contact me with any suggestions for streamlining the Purchasing process. Changes will be issued as approved.

Thanks.

SRL/dc

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EVENT MARKETING MANUAL

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GENERAL

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PHILIP MORRIS COMPANIES INC.

PHILIP MORRIS

BUSINESS CONDUCT POLICY 1993

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

January 18, 1993

Dear Fellow Employee:

The Board of Directors has adopted a Business Conduct Policy reminding us of fundamental principles to which we all must adhere. These principles apply, regardless of location in the United States and elsewhere, to each subsidiary and division of the Company and to each employee of such units. Only through the continuing efforts of each of us can the outstanding reputation of the Company be maintained.

YOU ARE ASKED TO READ THE BUSINESS CONDUCT POLICY CAREFULLY IN ORDER TO INSURE THAT THERE IS NO MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE COMPANY'S POSITION, AND TO CONFIRM THAT YOU HAVE DONE SO BY SIGNING THE ATTACHED CERTIFICATE. The signed Certificate should be mailed no later than February 16, 1993 to Philip Morris Companies Inc., 120 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, Attention: Audit Committee c/o the ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Any question regarding the meaning or application of any of the principles set forth in the Business Conduct Policy should be directed to the Office of the General Counsel of Philip Morris Companies Inc.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Miles
Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer

I. Introduction

The highest standard of individual conduct is expected at all times from each employee of Philip Morris Companies Inc. ("Philip Morris") and each of its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"), not only in matters of financial integrity, but in every aspect of business relationships.

Business should be conducted on the basis of fair dealing, consideration for the rights and feelings of others and the most stringent principles of good corporate citizenship.

Each employee is charged with the responsibility of acquiring sufficient knowledge of the laws relating to his or her particular duties in order to recognize potential dangers and to know when to seek legal advice. **Illegal conduct will not be condoned under any circumstances.** This includes unlawful conduct which occurs in a country which does not enforce a prohibition in its own law or in which the violation is not subject to public criticism or censure. Employees should consult with the appropriate in-house counsel if they have any questions regarding compliance with the laws of any country. **Any violation of the Business Conduct Policy may result in termination of employment.**

The Business Conduct Policy addresses several areas of concern, including conflicts of interest, improper payments, business entertainment, business gifts, expense reporting, insider trading, political contributions and confidentiality. The Company's Legal Department has issued several documents which are intended as reference material in matters of employee conduct. They include the "Legal Guide for Employees", issued in 1990; the "Guide to

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Antitrust Compliance", issued in 1990; and "Policies and Procedures Regarding Internal Reporting of Wrongdoing", issued in 1992, as well as compliance materials on other substantive matters. In certain areas outside the United States, separate guidelines have been issued to insure compliance with local law. Insider trading is covered in greater detail in the memorandum of the Secretary of Philip Morris ("Corporate Secretary") dated April 13, 1989. A copy of each of these documents may be obtained from an Assistant Secretary (120 Park Avenue, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10017) upon request. Executive officers and directors who have special reporting and other obligations under the federal securities laws have received separate advice on this matter from the Office of the Corporate Secretary. Employees involved in lobbying and those involved in making decisions concerning political contributions are reminded that they must comply with various federal, state and local lobbying laws. Employees retaining lobbyists must comply in all respects with the "Procedures for Retaining Lobbyists" prepared by the Office of the General Counsel of Philip Morris. Lobbyists retained by the Company must confirm their compliance with such laws in writing. Should employees have any question whether proposed lobbying activities require registration or periodic reporting, they should consult with the appropriate in-house counsel.

All proposed political contributions are subject to the general guidelines discussed below and should be reviewed with the appropriate in-house counsel.

II. Conflict of Interest

The Company and its stockholders require and expect that we conduct our business affairs in a manner that does not cloud our judgment when we deal with third parties or make decisions on behalf of the Company.

Business transactions must be undertaken solely in the best interests of the Company. Neither an employee nor the immediate family of an employee or that of the employee's spouse (not more remote than a first cousin) may derive any improper benefit, directly or indirectly, from the employee's position as an employee or from any sale, purchase or other activity of the Company. At all times, employees should avoid situations which may give rise to a conflict or the appearance of a conflict between the employee's duty to the Company and personal self-interest.

1. Acceptance of Payments, Loans, Entertainment and Gifts by Employees.

No employee may seek or accept any payment, loan (other than on prevailing terms from financial institutions), service, gratuity, gift (except as indicated below), personal travel (except as indicated below) or other favor of more than nominal value from any individual or organization doing or seeking to do business with the Company.

In addition, employees should not accept entertainment from third parties beyond ordinary and reasonable social amenities. Employees should inform all persons doing or desiring to do business with the

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Company that the Company discourages gifts to employees or to members of his or her family. If a gift is made in cash, it must be returned at once. In the case of any non-cash gift, the following rules shall apply:

(a) If a gift has a retail value of $150 or less and is the only gift made to the employee within a calendar year by the same person, it may be retained by the employee. Any additional gift received within the same calendar year from the same person or entity must be reported in accordance with subparagraph (b).

(b) In the case of a gift with a retail value exceeding $150, the employee must provide a written report of the gift to the responsible corporate or operating company officer. If the officer determines that the return of the gift is not practical or desirable, the gift should be turned over to the Company for Company use, sale or charitable donation or, with the approval of the corporate or operating company officer or his or her designee, the employee may retain a gift such as a picture, desk set or the like for use in his or her Company office. If appropriate, a letter should be sent to the donor explaining the Company's policy with respect to gifts.

(c) The responsible corporate or operating company officer should report any gift referred to in subparagraph (b) to the Office of the General Counsel.

2. Organizations Which Compete with the Company.

No employee may perform services for, serve as an officer, director, employee or consultant of, or have a substantial interest in any competitor of the Company, unless approved by the Chief Executive Officer of Philip Morris or his designee. "Substantial Interest" means an economic interest, personal or family, that might influence or reasonably be thought to influence judgment or action, but shall not include an investment representing less than, in the case of a publicly held company, one percent of the estimated value of the outstanding equity securities of the company, or, in the case of a privately owned company, an interest with a value of less than $25,000.

Prompt disclosure to the Office of the General Counsel shall be made if an employee or a member of an employee's family (as previously defined) performs services for, serves as an officer or director of or has a substantial interest in any competitor of the Company. This disclosure will be reviewed and the employee will be advised if a conflict or the appearance of a conflict is deemed to exist.

3. Organizations Doing Business with the Company.

No employee may engage in a business transaction with the Company nor may an employee own a substantial interest (as defined above) in any organization doing or seeking to do business with the Company, unless approved by the responsible corporate or operating company officer.

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Prompt disclosure to the Office of the General Counsel is required in the event any employee acquires or becomes aware that a member of his or her immediate family (as previously defined) has acquired a substantial interest in an organization doing or seeking to do business with the Company.

Prompt disclosure is also required where any employee becomes involved in a transaction between the Company and another organization wherein a member of the employee's immediate family (as defined above) would benefit or would appear to benefit from this transaction by virtue of his or her position with that organization.

4. Opportunities Resulting from Employment.

The acquisition by an employee of any interest (real estate, patent rights, securities or any other type of property) in which the Company has or might have an interest may create a conflict of interest. Any such contemplated acquisition should be disclosed promptly to the Office of the General Counsel.

5. Other Employment.

As to the performance of other outside services, no employee shall allow such activities to detract from his or her job performance or require such long hours as to adversely affect his or her physical or mental effectiveness.

III. Use and Protection of Company Assets and Transactions

Employees having access to or control over Company transactions and assets, including trade secrets or other confidential or proprietary information, are expected to execute their responsibilities with the strictest integrity and highest regard for the value of the assets and the importance of the transactions.

It is the responsibility of each employee entrusted with such responsibilities to insure that each use, acquisition or disposition of an asset by an employee on behalf of the Company is undertaken in accordance with the general or specific authorization of management and is accurately and fairly recorded in reasonable detail in the Company's books of account and records.

Unauthorized disclosure of information, whether or not it is proprietary, is against Company policy.

The making of false or fictitious entries with respect to transactions of the Company or the disposition of corporate assets is prohibited, and no employee may engage in any transaction that requires or contemplates the making of false or fictitious entries.

Employees **must** act in accordance with all policies and procedures relating to expense reporting. **Failure to do so may be grounds for termination.** The Company expects that business expenses will be reasonable and will be accurately supported by valid receipts where required.

Compliance with prescribed accounting procedures and controls is required at all times. No secret or unrecorded fund or assets may be created or maintained for any purpose.

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1. **Bribes and Other Improper Payments.**

No bribes, kickbacks or other similar unlawful or improper methods of remuneration shall be given to any person. In addition, no employee may make any payment to any official of a government or government agency except as set forth under subsection 2 below. Employees may not use outside persons to circumvent this Policy.

2. **Facilitating Payments.**

Where local law permits and where it becomes necessary to expedite or secure the performance of routine governmental action,U.S. Federal law permits employees to make small payments outside the United States to foreign government officials or employees. Such payments, however, may be made only (i) in nominal amounts (with no individual payment in excess of $250), (ii) upon the initiation of government officials or employees, and (iii) where the government officials or employees will not otherwise perform such routine action or where the performance of the action otherwise would not occur in a timely fashion.

The term "routine governmental action" includes processing governmental papers (e.g. visas and shipping documents), providing mail or phone services, loading or unloading cargo, scheduling inspections, or obtaining permits, licenses or other official documents to qualify a subsidiary or affiliate to do business. The term does not include any action by a foreign government employee that involves a decision to award or continue business with the Company.

No facilitating payment may be made to an employee of the United States Government whether such employee resides within **OR** outside the United States.

It is important that all such payments be identified accurately on the records of the Company.

3. **Business Entertainment.**

(a) Individuals Other than Government Officials.

In appropriate circumstances, employees may entertain at Company expense individuals representing entities with which the Company has existing or potential business relationships. However, the entertainment must be reasonable in scope and must be in accordance with generally accepted local practice. Entertainment expenses involving travel, hotel accommodations or the like incurred by such individuals shall be paid by the Company only if the responsible corporate or operating company officer determines that the expenses are reasonable and approves them in advance. What is reasonable will depend on the circumstances and will be subject to established expense approval procedures.

(b) Government Officials.

Employees of the Company may also entertain government officials in appropriate circumstances. All entertainment of government officials must be in compliance with the rules and regulations of the applicable government agency or legislative body and any guidelines issued from time to time by the General Counsel of Philip Morris ("Corporate General Counsel"). In some

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cases, Company employees may not offer and government officials or employees may not be permitted to accept any entertainment. If otherwise in compliance with any guidelines issued by the Corporate General Counsel and any governmental rules and regulations, entertainment expenditures are permitted (i) up to $200 per government official per occurrence, where the expenditure occurs while the official is accompanied by an employee of the Company, or (ii) in connection with a Company sponsored event. Otherwise, entertainment of government officials is permissible only with the prior approval of the responsible corporate or operating company officer and the Corporate General Counsel.

In all instances, the chief legal officer of the operating company involved must be satisfied as to compliance with all applicable statutes, rules and regulations governing lobbying and political contributions.

4. Business Gifts.

(a) Individuals Other than Government Officials.

Employees of the Company may give gifts to individuals other than government employees at Company expense when the following requirements are met:

(i) Gifts in the form of cash or its equivalent shall not be given regardless of the amount;

(ii) Gifts when made must be lawful and in accordance with generally accepted business practices of the governing jurisdictions;

(iii) Specific prior approval of the responsible corporate or operating company officer must be obtained when any gift is to be given with a retail value in excess of $200, (gifts of $200 or less are deemed to have "nominal value") and in no event may the retail value of any gift exceed $1,000. These limitations shall not apply to gifts made openly and in public presentations, the nature of which indicates that the gift is being made to an individual acting on behalf of his or her entity;

(iv) Gifts should be appropriately identified on the Company's records.

For the avoidance of doubt, the following items, assuming nominal value, are not subject to the approval requirements of this subsection: candy, cigarettes, beverages, food products, fruit given for personal consumption, as well as flowers and souvenirs.

(b) Government Officials.

Employees should be aware that each government agency and legislative body may have rules and regulations regarding the receipt of gifts by its employees or officials. In some cases, government officials and government employees may not be permitted to receive any gift. Specific prior approval of the responsible corporate or operating company officer should be obtained when any gift is proposed to be given to any employee of a government agency or any other public official. Note, however, that the policy governing political contributions is set forth separately below.

5. Transportation of Others on Corporate Aircraft.

Generally speaking, the use of corporate aircraft is limited to directors and officers of

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the Company and to other employees who are authorized by the responsible corporate or operating company officer. In appropriate cases, individuals representing entities with which the Company has an existing or potential business relationship may use corporate aircraft if the responsible corporate or operating company officer approves such use in advance. Under no circumstances should corporate aircraft be made available for hire to outsiders.

Because of possible tax consequences and other penalties under federal law, corporate aircraft should not be made available to (i) employees of government agencies with which the Company has a business relationship or (ii) other government officials without the prior approval of the responsible corporate or operating company officer and the Corporate General Counsel.

6. Political Contributions.

(a) Contributions in the United States.

The federal election laws of the United States generally prohibit corporations from making contributions or expenditures whether in the form of money, products, services or facilities, in connection with any election for federal office. Federal law does permit contributions made by a political action committee. Accordingly, no employee at anytime may make contributions or expenditures for or on behalf of the Company in connection with any federal election. There are also limits on the extent to which an employee may provide volunteer services to a federal campaign on Company time. The rules governing political activity are extremely complex. Should you have any question concerning the limitations on corporate activity under the federal election laws, you should consult with the Office of the General Counsel.

Subject to the limitations set forth below, corporate officers (including staff vice presidents) or operating company presidents may authorize certain "non-federal" political contributions in connection with any election or referendum in the United States that are consistent with the legal requirements of the governing jurisdiction.

All political contributions, including purchases of tickets for political functions, etc., authorized by a corporate officer or operating company president require prior approval of the Corporate General Counsel to ensure compliance with legal requirements. In no event, however, shall a political contribution in excess of $5,000 to any one candidate be made without the prior approval of a corporate officer or operating company president, the Corporate General Counsel and any one of the Chairman of the Board, the President or any Vice Chairman of the Board of Philip Morris.

The Corporate General Counsel may grant advance blanket approval of proposed political contributions to any operating company without requiring identification of individual contributions when requested in writing by the president of such operating company provided that (i) no individual contribution exceeds $5,000, and (ii) each such operating company reports, within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter, to the Corporate General Counsel the aggregate amount of contributions made during that quarter and such other informa-

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tion as the Corporate General Counsel may require. However, the chief legal officer of each operating company that is granted such approval will be responsible for (i) reviewing the legality of each contribution at the time it is proposed to be made, (ii) determining whether the relevant election law requires that the contribution be aggregated with any other contribution made by the Company or another operating company for purposes of determining compliance with legal limits and (iii) where aggregation is required, ensuring compliance with the pre-clearance procedures issued by the office of the Corporate General Counsel.

(b) Contributions in Foreign Countries.

Subject to the approval procedure set forth in the third and fourth paragraphs under subsection 6(a) above, corporate officers and operating company presidents may authorize political contributions in foreign countries that are consistent with the legal requirements of the governing jurisdictions.

IV. Insider Trading

Employees of the Company may not purchase, sell or otherwise trade in securities of the Company or of another corporation while in possession of material non-public information, such as knowledge that the Company is planning to acquire another corporation. In addition, employees may not give material non-public information, directly or indirectly, to anyone. Beyond disciplinary action, a violation of this policy may lead to civil and criminal penalties against the employee.

V. Use of Software

All users of Company software should understand that the unauthorized duplication (other than for backup and archival purposes) of either proprietary or internally developed software is a violation of this policy, whether such duplication is for business or personal use, and may place the Company in violation of its obligation to the software publishers.

VI. Compliance

Employees of the Company are expected to comply with this Business Conduct Policy and all other policies and procedures of the Company in all respects. Accordingly, any employee who fails to return the attached certificate covering the policies set forth in this Business Conduct Policy, submits a certificate containing a false statement or material omission or who knowingly violates this Policy, or knowingly permits a subordinate to do so, shall be subject to disciplinary action, including demotion or dismissal.

From time to time, compliance review briefings are held in order to discuss various matters raised in this policy booklet. Each employee is expected to attend such briefings.

Employees are expected to disclose promptly any acts or transactions known to them which may be in violation of this Policy.

The Company will endeavor to treat all disclosures which are made pursuant to this Business Conduct Policy in strictest confidence. Each disclosure should be treated as described in the 1992 "Policies and Procedures Regarding Internal Reporting of

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Wrongdoing" or directed to either:

Vice President and General Auditor
Philip Morris Companies Inc.
800 Westchester Avenue
Rye Brook, New York 10573-1301

or

Secretary, Audit Committee of the
Board of Directors
Philip Morris Companies Inc.
120 Park Avenue (23rd Floor),
New York, New York 10017

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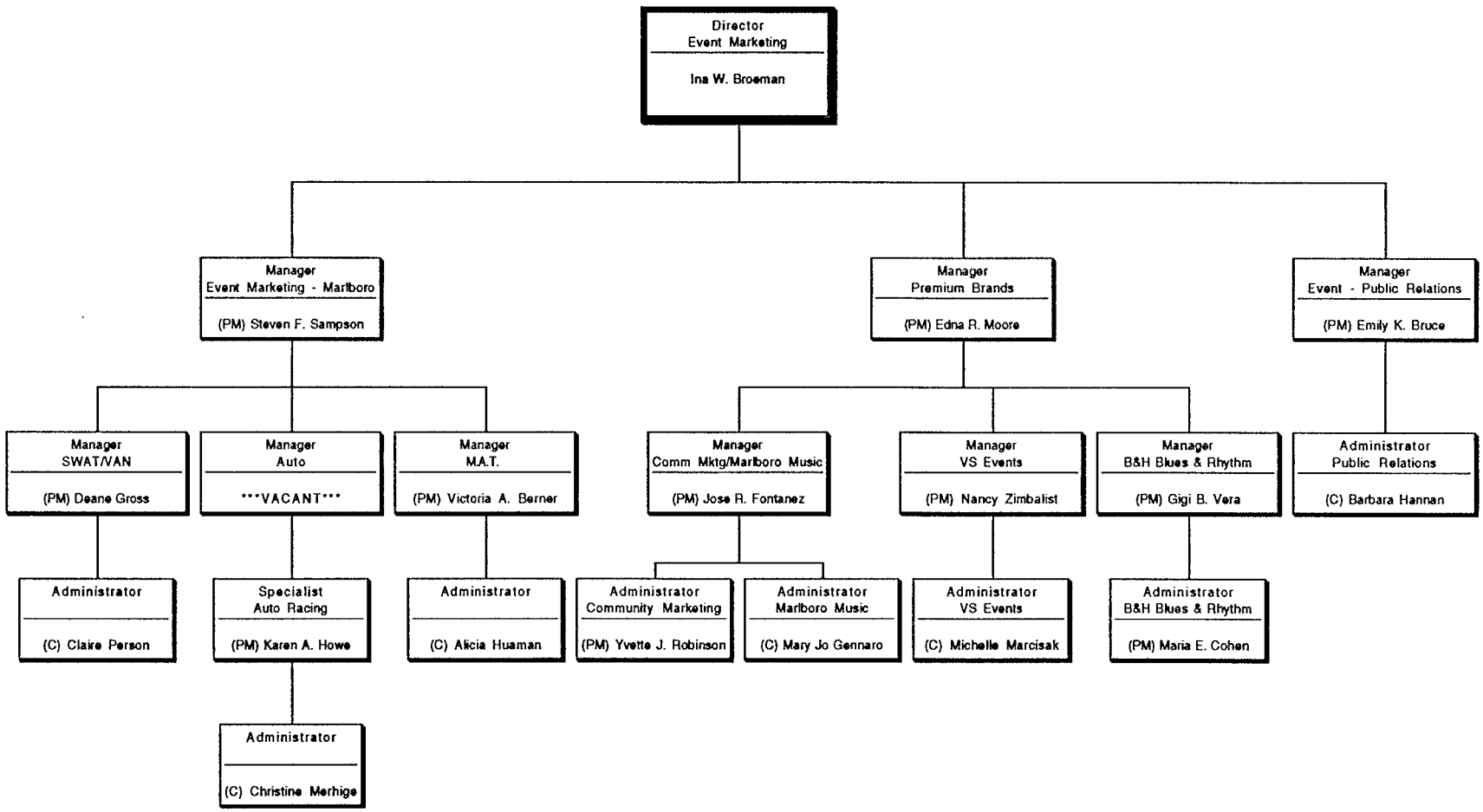
EVENT MARKETING



* (C) = Consultant

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TICKET/INFORMATION INQUIRIES

Request From/Regarding:	Refer to:
o Stockholders	Diane McAdams Philip Morris Co., Inc. 23rd Floor 120 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 878-2037
o Virginia Slims Tennis	
Title Events:	Nancy Zimbalist Manager, Virginia Slims Tennis 120 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 878-2883 Fax: 922-1462
All Other Women's Tennis Events:	Jean Washington Director, Event Promotions-North America Kraft General Foods 250 North Street White Plains, NY 10625 (914) 335-1210 Fax: 335-1255
o Marlboro Racing	Steve Sampson Group Manager, Marlboro 120 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 878-2184 Fax: 907-5367
o B & H	Gigi Vera Manager 120 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 878-2125 Fax: 907-5478
o Marlboro Music	Jose Fontanez Manager 120 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 878-2361 Fax: 907-5478
o Fullfillment	Susan Strausser 120 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 880-3488

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

General Office Guidelines

- Distribution memos must list distribution list at the bottom.
- Telephone messages must include telephone/extension numbers even if it is an inter-office call.
- Items requiring signature/approval should be circulated in a unique color folder to distinguish it from other mail.
- Have a signature file/box on your desk in order to facilitate processing important documents quickly.
- Be sensitive to ringing telephones. They should be answered by the fourth ring (**3).

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

Marketing Plan

Elements

- Overview
- Objectives
- Strategies
- Budget

2041002024

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

1993 MARLBORO RACING MARKETING PLAN

The 1993 Marlboro Auto Racing plan is designed to use Marlboro's worldwide racing heritage and championship imagery to leverage retail opportunity for the brand. Although our primary focus is Indy Car racing, the sport of open wheeled racing worldwide is evolving. For the first time in over ten years an Indy Car champion, Michael Andretti, will compete in Formula One for Marlboro McLaren. The current F-1 champion, Nigel Mansel, will switch to Indy Cars and drive for Newman Haas in 1993. With these types of changes developing for 1993, Indy Car racing's profile will increase substantially with Marlboro again in the forefront.

The Marlboro brand's racing heritage is unparalleled by any other company in the world. Starting in 1985, Marlboro began to build a position in Indy Car Racing by developing the Marlboro World Championship Team. This commitment recognized the best drivers in Indy Car Racing and was comprised of Emerson Fittipaldi, Danny Sullivan, Al Unser Jr., and Bruno Giacomelli. In 1986 Marlboro evolved into a team sponsor backing a March 86C prepared by Patrick Racing and driven by Emerson Fittipaldi.

In 1987, Marlboro again increased its presence in Indy Car Racing by sponsoring Patrick owned cars driven by Emerson and Kevin Cogan. In addition, Marlboro made its first move into the event sponsorship arena by supporting the Marlboro 500 and creating the Marlboro Challenge.

In 1988 Marlboro once again expanded its involvement in the sport by sponsoring the Marlboro Grand Prix at the Meadowlands. With the addition of the Marlboro Grand Prix, the Marlboro Million was created which served as Indy Car Racing's Triple Crown. Marlboro continued its sponsorship of Patrick Racing with a one car team.

After four years of building its position in racing, Marlboro was finally rewarded with a championship. 1989 not only brought a PPG Indy Car Championship but also a win at the Indianapolis 500. Again, the car was driven by Emerson Fittipaldi, but it was a Penske developed chassis that proved the difference. In 1989 Marlboro also sponsored a second car prepared by Penske and driven by Al Unser Sr. in the three 500 mile events.

1990 brought substantial change to Marlboro Racing with a change from Patrick to Penske Racing. To date this relationship is one of the most successful in worldwide racing. Our current Research and Development program is an example of how this partnership continues to grow, allowing Marlboro Racing Team Penske to be one of the most successful and visible race teams in the world.

The Marlboro Auto Racing program will continue to build and leverage the equity it has established as the leading sponsor in Indy Car Racing. This position of leadership allows the Marlboro brand to extend it's current masculine and performance based image and translate it into advertising and retail creative to drive home this message to our target audience.

2041002025

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

The 1993 program will support the following brand objectives with a comprehensive national marketing program.

- Reinforce brand position utilizing contemporary, masculine image extensions
- Enhance awareness of Marlboro's leadership position in racing through the use of outdoor and print advertising, event sponsorship and in store extensions with POS
- Create additional opportunities for retail tie-ins.
- Build volume and encourage continuity of purchase through the development of retail promotions, direct mail, catalog offers and on site pack sales.
- Generate trial among competitive smokers utilizing sampling, couponing value added retail programs and pack sales
- Utilize racing to entertain key retailers and key officials

The following is an overview of strategic elements that will be utilized in order to meet the brand objectives:

STRATEGIES

TEAM SPONSORSHIP

- Marlboro Racing will sponsor a two car team consisting of drivers Emerson Fittipaldi and Paul Tracy, and owned by Roger Penske.
- Due to announcing his retirement in December, Rick Mears will remain with the team as a technical consultant.
- MRTP will compete in the Penske Chevy 1993 chassis and the newly designed Chevy C-Engine for 1993.
- The partnership between Marlboro and Penske allows Marlboro Racing Team Penske to be one of the most popular and respected racing teams in the world.
- 1993 Indy Car schedule is attached (Attachment A).

VENUE SPONSORSHIP

- Marlboro is the exclusive tobacco sponsor at ten of the sixteen 1993 Indy Car races.
- At all sponsored races, Marlboro receives category exclusivity, signage sampling/couponing, sweepstakes, pack sales, tickets, hospitality, program ads, P.A. announcements.
- The Marlboro presence at all sponsored races is so strong that it rivals most title sponsors.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

- We are in the process of reviewing a new sponsorship opportunity in Miami for 1994. In addition, we will consider any new opportunity in a location of geographic importance to the brand.

- Sponsored races for 1993:

•Phoenix, Arizona	- April 4
•Long Beach, California	- April 18
•Indianapolis, Indiana	- May 15/Qualifying
	- May 30/Race
•Milwaukee, Wisconsin	- June 6
•Detroit, Michigan	- June 13
•Cleveland, Ohio	- July 11
•Brooklyn, Michigan	- August 1
•Louden, New Hampshire	- August 8
•Nazareth, Pennsylvania	- September 20
•Monterey, California	- October 3

TITLE EVENT SPONSORSHIP

MARLBORO 500

- The only Marlboro titled event scheduled for 1993.
- Scheduled at Michigan International Speedway, the world's fastest super speedway.
- Marlboro receives the same marketing benefits as all other sponsored races plus event entitlement, VIP ceremonies for the race start and awards presentations.

MARLBORO CHALLENGE

- We have informed IndyCar that the Marlboro Challenge no longer fits our business needs. As a result, we are in the process of re-negotiating the final year of the agreement.
- The 1993 contracted fee for the event is $1.2M.
- We have made the following offer:

  $250K up front cash payment (one time)

  $10K per race pole award ($160K)

  $100 award for the driver winning the most poles over the season.

  $510K total value

- Informed IndyCar that if the event were developed to a stand alone, Marlboro would consider acquiring the tobacco promotional rights for the event.
- We will have this resolved by 2/1/93.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

ON-SITE PROMOTIONS

Pack Sales

- Merchandising trailers will be upgraded with new graphic for the 1993 season.
- A new contemporary line of materials is being developed to drive additional volume.
- A mini catalog will be produced to distribute to provide a sweepstakes ticket, BIGIF coupon and an overview of available items.
- Credit cards and a purchase plus cash system will be implemented to stimulate additional consumer interest and sales.
- The Marlboro Racing Gear catalog will be distributed to all consumers that make a purchase.
- Some trailers' locations will be changed to heavier consumer traffic locations at the venues.
- Program will be again implemented by Phoenix Marketing.
- 1992 results for Pack Sales is attached (Attachment B).

Sweepstakes

- Developed to reward Marlboro and other competitive smokers.
- Help drive potential customers to the Pack Sales trailers to drive product sales.
- Generate names for the smoker database.

Couponing

- Samples will not be distributed at venues in 1993.
- BIGIF coupons will be distributed in the place of samples.
- Coupons will only be redeemable at the Pack Sales trailers on race weekend.
- Race only redemption will allow for an immediate accounting of coupons, thus saving substantial dollars.
- Coupon will include racing graphics.
- Distribution will take place out of strategically placed kiosks.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

MWCT Display - Retail

- We are investigating the feasibility of developing a MWCT display.
- The MWCT display will consist of a Marlboro Indy Car, Grand Prix motorcycle and Formula One car.
- Prior to moving forward, we will contact Trade Marketing to determine if this is a viable resource to help leverage our retail effort.
- Upon completion of this survey, a recommendation will follow.

Show Car

- Will provide two Marlboro Penske show cars for retail use in all race markets.
- Sales force will schedule all appearances with the trade.
- An emphasis will be placed on the retailer running a special offer in conjunction with the car.
- A special ad slick is being developed to allow the retailer to promote the car via local publications.
- Consideration should be given to the development of a single car display for use at retail and bar nights.

Bar Nights

- Bar Nights will be implemented every Thursday-Saturday in all Marlboro sponsored race markets.
- PM will develop a Marlboro/Sega Grand Prix race to attract the YAM.
- All equipment and support materials will be designed to reflect Marlboro racing.
- A switch selling program will be implemented getting competitive smokers to trade in for Marlboro.
- The show car will also be on site at all bar nights.
- The program will be implemented by Off Track Management.

Hospitality

- PM has secured Trade/Government Affairs Hospitality at all venues where Marlboro is a sponsor.
- First class accommodations are available at each venue.
- Credentials include VIP seating and pit passes.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

- Garage tours and driver autograph sessions are scheduled.
- VIP gifts are provided at each venue to all guests.

Media Trailer

- Designed to entertain and service the national and local media at all Indy car venues.
- Allow Marlboro to have a positive working relationship with all members of the media.
- Provides a headquarters and interview area for MRTP personnel.
- PM will operate the trailer "in house" in 1993.
- A new graphic design will grace the exterior of the unit.

Store Sales

- Will work with the local sales force to change over the van program to a racing theme.
- All racing themed incentive items will be distributed and provided by Events.
- The show car will be incorporated whenever possible.
- Develop custom POS to be displayed at the account entrance to communicate the program.

Advertising

- PM will implement a comprehensive advertising program to support Marlboro Racing.
- Advertising will be directed at event programs, ROP for event support, special Indy 500 support (i.e.: Powerdrive/USA Today) and buff book insertions.
- The brand will also place advertising in national magazines to support the program.
- Outdoor advertising will be coordinated by the brand to support races in each domestic market.
- Consideration needs to be given to including the ticket hotline number on outdoor in selected markets. This will assist in controlling costs at venues.

Retail Promotions

- Consumer promotions is developing a Five Pack/Free race T-shirt program.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

- Program will be implemented in selected non race markets.
- The Marlboro brand is developing a Racing Gear catalog for consumer distribution
- Distribution will take place via media, direct mail and distribution at all races.

Public Relations

- Marlboro will again implement the most comprehensive P.R. plan in auto racing.
- P.R. has reorganized the affiliate system from 5 to 4 agencies.
- Marlboro Racing News will again be the focal point of the P.R. effort.
- A full P.R. plan is being developed in more detail.

2041002031

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

MARLBORO RACING
1993 BUDGET SUMMARY

CATEGORY	1992	1993	VARIANCE
041 Telephone	$ 5,000	$ 10,000	041 PM to fund Media Trailer Independently
070 Sample 20's	190,916	20,520	070 No Samples to be distributed at races
122 Trophies	80,000	50,000	122 -
133 Consumer Incentives	100,000	762,095	133 Re-allocated from sub account 137
137 Promotional Materials	1,719,371	686,311	137 Re-allocate to sub account 137
202 Agency Artwork	900,000	653,250	202 Based on '92 actual spending for E11
203 Non-Agency Artwork	10,000	10,000	203 -
253 Rentals	-0-	61,000	253 Re-allocation from sub account 632
271 Affiliate Expenses	225,000	217,000	271 -
272 Affiliate Fees	140,000	55,000	272 Eliminated one affiliate, MGP expenses
273 PR Materials	138,500	145,000	273 -
275 Speaker Fees	104,000	76,500	275 Only one add'l Marlboro sponsored driver for '93
276 Press Conferences	150,000	50,000	276 Eliminate MGP expenses
314 Prize Money	75,000	75,000	314 -
360 Coupon Redemption	142,363	354,500	360 Coupons to be distributed at all Marlboro sponsored races in 1993
454 Charity Sponsorship	15,000	15,000	454 -
457 Marketing Projects	122,500	370,500	457 Inc. MWCT exhibit and bar night exhibit
472 Professional Services	570,000	1,537,236	472 Re-allocated contractual expenses (i.e. Off Track, Motorsports, Phoenix) to proper acct. code. Inc. all media trailer personnel.
530 Insurance	100,000	44,000	530 Eliminates Marlboro Million insurance
555 Photography	60,000	78,000	555 Additional vendor for off sports placement
632 Purchased Services	935,000	215,500	632 Re-allocated funding to 253, 882
881 Advertising	506,500	821,800	881 Increased to cover projects covered by Brand in 1992
882 Hospitality	315,000	518,800	882 PM operating Media Trailer independently
885 Contracts	14,125,000	15,073,000	885 Penske contract increase $250K Penske R&D $1.5M vs. $1.1M paid in 1992 Indy suite re-allocated to proper sub acct. $55K. Marlboro Challenge contract increase $100K. Bobby Rahal re-allocated to proper sub acct. $110K. Increase in venue contracts $33K.
TOTAL:	$20,729,150	$21,900,000	

2041002032

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

MARKETING PLAN
VIRGINIA SLIMS TENNIS
1993

OVERVIEW

Virginia Slims is still the largest single sponsor of women's tennis. Our 20 year sponsorship history has created a trademark which is famous worldwide. It is important that we continue to leverage our sponsorship in key brand markets and capitalize on our positive association with visible and highly successful tennis events. It is also essential that we implement programs which have a quantifiable and positive impact on product movement in each market.

OBJECTIVES:

- Further leverage brands equity in tennis with women smokers.
- Leverage sponsorship with key accounts.
- Create additional opportunities for retail tie-ins
- Gain media exposure for Brand

STRATEGIES:

- Develop with Brand and Consumer Promotions retail programs in each market.
- Work with Trade Marketing to develop trade-class tie-ins for co-sponsorships and publicity extensions at Virginia Slims events.
- Sell product at events where possible.
- Work with Direct Marketing to generate names and utilize existing database to promote events.
- Refine the use of media days to include customers and maximize effectiveness.
- Utilize our resources to service the media and enhance publicity.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

- Work closely with Corporate Affairs to offer hospitality opportunities at Virginia Slims tournaments and to continue to organize clinics and pro/ams at their conferences.

- Work with Community Marketing in evaluating our minority advertising campaign. A recent study indicates that minorities are very interested in tennis.

Schedule of 1993 Virginia Slims Tournaments

Virginia Slims of Chicago	February 8, 1993
Virginia Slims of Florida	March 1, 1993
Virginia Slims of Houston	March 22, 1993
Virginia Slims of Los Angeles	August 9, 1993
Virginia Slims of Philadelphia	November 8, 1993
Virginia Slims Championships	November 15, 1993

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

1993 VST Budget
(000)

	1992	1993	Variance %
Contractual			
WTA	2726.0	3185.0	+16.8
WIPTC	331.0	287.0	-13.3
Prize Money	2600.0	2700.0	+3.8
Advertising	1512.0	1579.0	+4.4
SUBTOTAL	7169.0	7751.0	+8.1
Hospitality	320.0	320.0	0.0
SF Collateral/Incentives/Promo Mtls	650.0	475.0	-26.9
Agency	300.0	220.0	-26.6
PR (Materials/Media Days)	350.0	200.0	-42.8
PR Affiliates (fees/expenses)	625.0	448.5	-28.2
Professional Services (fees/expenses)	375.0	425.0	-13.3
Samples	30.0	0.0	-100.0
Photography	70.0	40.5	-42.1
Special Project (Scoreboards)	111.0	120.0	+8.1
TOTAL	10,000.0	10,000.0	

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

2041002036

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

OUTLINING A PROPOSAL

FLOW OF THE OUTLINE

- Where are we today and why are we there? (SITUATION ANALYSIS)
- What should we do about it? (RECOMMENDATION)
- Why is this a good thing to do? (RATIONALE)

THE EIGHT STEP OUTLINING PROCEDURE

1. Review your strategy. Know precisely what you want to accomplish. Write it down.
2. Put down all supporting arguments, facts and assumptions on paper in any order. Do not number or judge them yet.
3. Separate the "givens." This is background information that will go into the Situation Analysis. Eliminate all but the minimum needed for the reader to understand the situation and concur with the proposal.
4. Eliminate or fix invalid arguments.
5. Tighten fuzzy arguments. Combine similar arguments into stronger statements.
6. Rank arguments from most telling to least important. Remember the ranking should be based mainly on what is important to the reader.
7. Review how the reader's mind works and test your argument against the reader's criteria. Look for weaknesses and strengthen. Be certain you haven't missed anything the reader will want to know.
8. Trim from the bottom up, leaving only as many arguments as you need to sell your proposal.

2041002037

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

PHILIP MORRIS
PROPOSAL FORMAT

OVERVIEW

A paragraph that tells the reader the purpose of the document. It should include the main idea (the situation and recommendation) and your opinion on the subject (the reason this is sound proposal).

Overall cost and concurrences should be included if possible.

This opening section serves as an executive summary and provides perspective on what follows.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Perspective on the subject with emphasis on historical aspects. Why are we facing this problem or opportunity? What are the relevant facts and assumptions?

RECOMMENDATION

A concise statement of the recommended action and how it will be accomplished. Focus on the "what." Provide enough to give the reader a clear overall picture, but save implementation details (the "how") for later.

RATIONALE

A numbered list of reasons that support the recommendation in order of importance. Include the expected impact on the business and relevant precedents.

Each reason should start with a clear topic sentence followed by supporting facts.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

A brief description of other actions considered. Discuss why each was rejected in favor of your proposal. Only include serious alternatives.

2041002038

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Present your plan for accomplishing the recommended course of action. Break your plan down into components like timing and resource requirements. Organize logically into sections with appropriate headings.

NEXT STEPS

What is the reader expected to do? Tell the readers exactly what will happen if he concurs. Be specific about dates, people and financial commitments.

SUPPORTING DATA

Attached exhibits relevant to the subject. Contains supplementary information readers may want to review, but they should not have to refer to this section to understand and concur with your proposal.

2041002039

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

PHILIP MORRIS USA INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE
120 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017-5592

TO: Ina Broeman **DATE:** October 21, 1992

FROM: Deane Gross

SUBJECT: Virginia Slims Shopping Fling-Jacksonville

Overview

Given what we have learned from the three recent Virginia Slims Shopping Fling events, this recommends a different approach for the future, beginning with a "mini-test" in Jacksonville in two weeks.

The cost of setting up a Fling at the Southern Women's Show (SWS) scheduled in Jacksonville November 5-8 would be approximately $35,000, which will be self-liquidating; that is, we need only to sell approximately 1500 items to reach break-even.

Situation Analysis

VSSF did not attract the numbers that had been projected, leaving us with excess leftover inventory. The leftovers have been disposed of in three ways: donations to the local charities, donations to the victims of Hurricane Andrew, and through a liquidator.

We have now redirected our thinking and have recommended that VSSF be combined with our participation in SWS. This would revitalize our presence at SWS and provide the opportunity to grow VSSF in an environment with a built-in proven attendance.

There is an opportunity to test this theory at the upcoming SWS in Jacksonville, as described above. **It is important to note that this is not a true test situation: We have done no pre-market check and the goods to be sold are remainders from Fort Worth, not new merchandise with a specific direction or flow and full size ranges.** Further, the space we would utilize in Jacksonville is significantly smaller than what is recommended for next year.

We will be able to make certain assumptions about the viability of this idea after testing it in Jacksonville.

Recommendation

Simply put, this recommends that we take a portion (already designated) of the remaining merchandise from the Fort Worth VSSF and set up a booth at the Jacksonville SWS to simultaneously test the new idea and liquidate the leftover goods. The goods would be sold at 25% off the VSSF price, which would net higher dollars than turning the merchandise over to a liquidator, even accounting for the cost of setting up the booth, hiring staff, etc.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

Implementation

Space

We can set up a space at the Jacksonville SWS. Arrangements have been made with Southern Shows to rent a 35'x50' space incorporating the existing SWS/VS booth and using the fixtures we already own from VSSF. The budget is attached.

Staffing

The two senior buyers (Missy, Margot), the two assistants (Alicia, Cathy) and I would attend, as would Chris Kearney of SDI and Jodi Solotoff of KWI. We would supplement this crew with temporary sales help hired locally. A total of 11-12 staff will be needed, including NYO people.

It is critical that our NYO staff, including assistants, be on-site, as they are familiar with the workings of VSSF and the merchandise.

Charity

We would need to make some charitable contribution to an AIDS organization to maintain goodwill with the designers whose merchandise we will be selling. The recommendation is to donate a percentage of sales to AmFAR or The AIDS Outreach Center in Fort Worth. The rationale for donating to Fort Worth is that the merchandise consists of the leftover goods from that market.

Next Steps

This is not a true recommendation, as plans are already implemented to proceed. Nevertheless, we need official management approval. In addition, we are seeking approval to proceed with plans for combining VSSF and SWS in 1993.

Supporting Data

Attached are the budget and assumptions on sales.

2041002041

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

Attachment I

Budget

NYO staff expenses	$3,000
drayage, labor, electrical, rentals, storage	16,000
space rental ($4.75/foot)	7,125
on-site staff (6 people x $8 x 50 hrs)	2,400
KWI fee and expenses	2,400
on-site supervision fee	4,500
TOTAL	$35,425

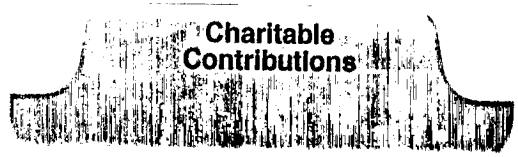
Assumptions

total show attendance	30,000
50% to VSSF booth	15,000
items shipped	6,607
35% buy one item per person	5,250
average price per item	$42.75
total potential sales	$224,437.50
total if sold to liquidator	$112,654.64
items remaining after Jacksonville	1,357
remaining items to liquidator	$23,000

IF EVENT IS DONE:		IF EVENT ISN'T DONE:
COST OF EVENT	$35,425	--0--
POTENTIAL SALES	224,438	--0--
REMAINDER TO LIQUIDATOR	23,000	$112,655
NET TO VSSF BUDGET	$212,013	$112,655

2041002042

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000



2041002043

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS
PAYMENT GUIDELINES

There are two payment processes (budgets) through which a Philip Morris contribution to a charity can be made:

1. Contribution directly through Philip Morris U.S.A.'s **Corporate Contributions** (Alan Miller) budget.

2. Contribution from an **operating budget** of a specific program.

Contribution through Corporate Contributions Budget

- Only charities with 501(c)(3) IRS status are considered.

- The charity sends a letter on their letterhead requesting a specific amount of money for a specific purpose/project. Relevant background material should accompany the letter, including the following items:
  - *Budget
  - *List of Board Members
  - *Mission Statement
  - *Copy of the 501(c)(3) Designation Letter from the IRS (A Federal Tax Identification Number is not evidence that an organization is actually 501(c)(3))

- Contribution proceeds can be allocated for general support or for a specific purpose, project or event, with the exception of capital (building) campaigns, which Philip Morris does not support.

Payment Procedure:

- A Corporate Contribution Grant Request Form (sample attached) must be filled out completely by the program Manager.

- Program Manager routes for approval to:
  - Group Manager
  - Director
  - Vice President in charge of the program's cost center.

- Once all required approvals are obtained, then the form goes to Alan Miller for processing.

2041002044

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS
PAYMENT GUIDELINES
(page two)

Contribution through Operating Budget

- A 501(c)(3) charity or a non-501(c)(3) organization (considered a "sponsorship") contribution can be made through the operating budget.

- If the charity is a 501(c)(3), then it must have the approval of a Vice President of Corporate Affairs.

Payment Procedure:

- The charity sends a letter on their letterhead requesting a specific amount of money for a specific purpose/project. Relevant background information should accompany the letter, including the following items:
  - *Budget
  - *List of Board Members
  - *Mission Statement
  - *IRS Designation Letter (if a 501(c)(3) charity---see above under Corporate Contributions)

- Program Manager routes for approval to:
  - *Group Manager
  - *Director
  - *Vice President in charge of the program's cost center
  - *Vice President, Corporate Affairs (if a 501(c)(3) charity).

- Once all required signatures are obtained, an accounting code is posted on a voucher which accompanies the letter to the accounting department for payment.

2041002045

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
1100 COMMERCE STREET
DALLAS, TX 75242-0000

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: DEC 01 1992

Employer Identification Number:
83-0287513
Contact Person:
SHARI FLOWERS
Contact Telephone Number:
(214) 767-3526

WYOMING CENTENNIAL COMMUNITY
FOUNDATION
P O BOX 4008
LARAMIE, WY 82071

Our Letter Dated:
May 1, 1989
Addendum Applies:
No

Dear Applicant:

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization that is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Your exempt status under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) is still in effect. Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code because you are an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination unless the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, if you lose your section 509(a)(1) status, a grantor or contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act, or the substantial or material change on the part of the organization that resulted in your loss of such status, or if he or she acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would no longer be classified as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

If we have indicated in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,

Gary O. Booth
District Director

Letter 1050(DO/CG)

2041002046

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

CORPORATE CONTRIBUTION GRANT REQUEST FORM

NAME OF REQUESTOR:

DATE SUBMITTED:

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

501(c)(3) IRS LETTER ATTACHED: __ Y __ N

OFFICIAL ADDRESS OF ORG:

ORG. MISSION STATEMENT/
PURPOSE OF PROJECT:

IF EVENT: _____ DATE _____ CITY

AMOUNT REQUESTED OF PM: $ _____

AMOUNT RECOMMENDED: $ _____

PREVIOUS YR. SUPPORT: $ _____

CHECK NEEDED BY: _____ NEED KGF CHECK: __ Y/N

NOTE: Please attach all relevant back-up material. Return this form, with all required approvals, to Alan Miller for processing.

APPROVED/NOT APPROVED:

___ EMOORE/SS/EB _____ DATE

APPROVED/NOT APPROVED:

___ IB _____ DATE
___ EM _____ DATE

COMMENTS:

2041002047

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

CORPORATE CONTRIBUTION GRANT REQUEST FORM

NAME OF REQUESTOR: Steve Sampson

DATE SUBMITTED: 2/8/93

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Cornerstone Schools

501(c)(3) IRS LETTER ATTACHED: X Y __ N

OFFICIAL ADDRESS OF ORG: c/o Genesis Foundation
300 Talon Centre
Detroit, Michigan 48207

ORG. MISSION STATEMENT/
PURPOSE OF PROJECT: To provide an academically challenging environment for at risk inner-city children (K-8th grade) in Detroit.

IF EVENT: _____ DATE _____ CITY

AMOUNT REQUESTED OF PM: $ N/A

AMOUNT RECOMMENDED: $ 10,000

PREVIOUS YR. SUPPORT: $ -0-

CHECK NEEDED BY: ASAP NEED KGF CHECK: __ Y/N

NOTE: Please attach all relevant back-up material. Return this form, with all required approvals, to Alan Miller for processing.

APPROVED/NOT APPROVED:

EMOORE/SS/EB 2/8 DATE

APPROVED/NOT APPROVED:

IB _____ DATE

___ EM _____ DATE

COMMENTS:

2041002048

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

2041002049

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

General
Guidelines

2041002050

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

GUIDELINES

15 WAYS TO WRITE BETTER IMMEDIATELY

- Keep in mind that the reader doesn't have much time.

  Your memos often travel to senior managers who have tight schedules and much to read. Your memos must be clear on first reading. The shorter it is, the better chance it has of being read and considered.

- Know where you are going before you start writing.

  Start with an outline of your memo and a list of the important points you want to cover. Write the Overview first, then the important paragraphs. Keep the details for last.

- Don't make spelling or grammatical errors.

  The reader who comes across bad grammar or misspellings will perceive the writer to be careless or uneducated. He will not put much stock in the writer's ideas.

- Be responsive to the needs of your reader.

  Don't be accused of missing the point. Start writing only when you really know what the reader wants, needs and expects.

- Be clear and specific.

  Use simple, down-to-earth words. Avoid needless words and wordy expressions. Avoid vague modifiers like "very" and "slightly." Simple words and expressions are clearer and easier to understand.

- Try to use the present tense.

  Be careful not to slip from the present to the past tense and back again. Select one tense and stick to it. Use the present tense when possible to add vigor to your writing.

- Make your writing vigorous and direct.

  Use active sentences and avoid the passive voice. Be more positive and definite by limiting use of the word "not." Avoid long strings of modifiers.

2041002051

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

- Use short sentences and short paragraphs.

  Send telegrams, not essays. Vary length to avoid monotony, but remember that short sentences and paragraphs are easier and more inviting to read.

- Use personal pronouns.

  Don't hesitate to use "we," "I" or "you" even in formal writing. The institutional third person can be cold and sterile, while personal pronouns make your memo warm and inviting.

- Avoid cliches and jargon.

  Find your own words and use them.

- Separate facts from opinion.

  The reader should never be in doubt as to what is fact and what is your opinion.

- Use numbers with restraint.

  A paragraph filled with numbers is unreadable. Use a few numbers to make your point; put the rest in tables and exhibits.

- Write the way you talk.

  Avoid pompous, bureaucratic words and expressions. Use informal, personal, human language. Read your memo out-loud -- if you wouldn't talk that way, change it.

- Never be content with your first effort.

  Revising and editing are vital to good writing. Rewrite your memo with the intent to simplify, clarify and cut words.

- Make it perfect.

  Eliminate typos, misspellings, bad grammar and factual errors. Remember, if one detail in your memo is recognized as incorrect, your entire line of thinking may be suspect.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

MAKE YOUR MEMO INVITING AND ATTRACTIVE

A good document is easy to read, inviting to read and easy to refer to. Here are some tips on how to do it:

- Grab attention up front. A strong Overview section gives the reader perspective on what's coming. This makes the memo easier to read and understand. Don't open the memo with unimportant details or information the reader already knows.

- Vary paragraph and sentence length -- but keep them short. Short paragraphs and short sentences are more inviting. If all your sentences and paragraphs are the same length, however, the memo can seem monotonous.

- Use headings. This will help reader understand how the memo is organized and make it a better reference document.

- Use bullets and numbers to identify groupings. This helps break up long paragraphs and is another way to indicate how the memo is organized.

- Use parallel structure for lists.

- Do not indent paragraphs. Separate paragraphs with a space.

- Underline to focus on topic sentences and stress key words and phrases.

- Leave adequate margins. White space makes any document more inviting.

- Use tables, charts and exhibits. Paragraphs full of numbers are difficult to read. Presenting the same information in a table or chart makes it easier to understand and refer to.

- Don't settle for sloppy or illegible duplication.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

STRATEGY AND MEMO WRITING

The opening or Overview paragraph of any memo should be a communication strategy for the document. It should simply and clearly tell the reader:

1. Why you are writing the memo (the purpose).
2. What you want to tell the reader or what you want the reader to do (the main idea).
3. What your opinion is on the subject.

In addition, the Overview should set the tone for your case.

* * * * *

FOUR BASIC COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

Strategy #1: To confirm an agreement

Strategy #2: To inform

Strategy #3: To seek agreement or action

Strategy #4: To summarize knowledge for the record

* * * * *

2041002054

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

QUALITIES OF A GOOD OVERVIEW

1. It is clear and simple. Anyone who reads the document should be able to understand it. It means the same things to every reader.

2. It is brief. The Overview tells readers only what they need to know.

3. It deals with the "what" -- not with the "how." "What" is the recommended course of action or main conclusion; "how" is implementation. Readers have trouble dealing with implementation until they understand and agree with what should be done.

4. It includes the writer's opinion. By including an opinion, the writer takes responsibility for the point of view or recommended action up front.

5. It understands the needs of the reader. It is geared to the ultimate decision maker. It takes into account the reader's interests, needs and level of knowledge.

6. It is thorough and complete. Although brief, the Overview can stand on its own. It does not tell the reader everything in the memo; it contains the key highlights. It should provide enough information so the reader can opt to read no further.

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THE PERSUASIVE MEMO

Writing a persuasive memo is like winning an argument with someone. The memo must be a complete, logical argument with which the reader cannot disagree. It must anticipate all questions and responses.

* * * * *

1. Know your strategy. Be sure you know exactly what you want to accomplish with your memo. Writing a draft of the Overview first will help you pin down your strategy and the key elements of the document.

2. Outline your argument. Your outline should focus on the Situation Analysis and Rationale sections of the proposal. This will insure that you have a complete, logical argument. It will also help you identify information that you are missing.

3. Have a plan. A well-thought-out implementation plan adds credibility to your concept and gives the busy reader added incentive to listen to your proposal. Even if you are awaiting approval to develop a detailed plan, include an outline of the plan to demonstrate it can be done.

4. Don't lose your argument in the Situation Analysis. Your proposal should flow naturally from the problem or opportunity described in the Situation Analysis. If the reader disagrees with anything in this section of the memo, he cannot buy your proposal. Avoid controversial issues, opinions and unsupported assertions in the Situation Analysis. Stick to the facts.

5. Use the Direct Approach. Present your Recommendation and Rationale before you discuss Alternatives Considered.

6. Use the Upfront Concept. Always lead from strength. Bring the main ideas to the front of each section. Always present your best arguments first.

7. Use precedent to make your proposal appear less speculative. Managers seek to avoid risk and error. Relevant precedent is the best way to reduce the apparent risk in a recommended course of action.

8. Gear your argument to the reader's interests and thinking style. Know how your reader's mind works. Consider all the criteria the reader will use to judge your proposal. Ask yourself if your argument is persuasive given the reader's interests and motivations.

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EDITING YOUR MEMO

Good writing requires rewriting. The overall purpose is to clarify and simplify. It helps to put your document aside for a while -- overnight if possible -- before revising. This helps you be more objective.

Before revising your memo, review the 15 WAYS TO WRITE BETTER IMMEDIATELY section. Then go through your document several times, asking yourself these seven basic questions:

1. IS IT CLEAR?

   - Is every sentence clear, unambiguous and easy to read?
   - Can any sentence be misunderstood?
   - Is the flow of the memo logical?
   - Are the words simple and concrete? Will the reader understand technical terms used?

2. IS IT COMPLETE?

   - Will the reader understand the purpose?
   - Are necessary agreements spelled out?
   - Does Situation Analysis have everything the reader will need to know?
   - Are all the key numbers in the body of the memo?

3. IS IT PERSUASIVE?

   - Does it lead from strength; are the arguments in order of importance?
   - Are all the readers' potential questions anticipated and answered?
   - Have you avoided exaggeration and provided a rational and balanced argument?

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4. IS IT ACCURATE?

- o Is every fact true? Or is it an opinion?
- o Is every number accurate?

5. IS IT CONCISE?

- o Do you have too many arguments?
- o Did you waste words telling the readers what they already know?
- o Do you have unnecessary words, phrases or sentences.

6. IS IT INVITING?

- o Did you leave adequate margins?
- o Are there any large blocks of type that can be broken up?
- o Is it neat, clear, legible?

7. IS IT PERFECT?

- o Are there any typos, misspellings or grammatical errors that can cast doubt on the quality of your thinking?

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SUGGESTED FORMATS FOR KEY MEMOS

Having a format in mind for the memo or report as you move forward with any project can eliminate one of the stumbling blocks to sound thinking and good communication. The format becomes an organization plan for your idea. It insures that you think about it logically and that you don't overlook anything relevant to the project.

Putting your idea on paper helps you evaluate it. It forces you, the writer, to think through the issues carefully. Good ideas can be strengthened and weak ideas are exposed for what they are.

A standard format helps you more quickly organize information and concepts. You don't have to think about where to put everything each time you start writing. If something is missing, it is immediately evident.

A standard format helps readers, too. They don't have to figure out how your mind is working each time they get a document from you. They know immediately where to find the pieces and how they fit together. It saves time and promotes understanding.

A document can be organized or "put together" in a variety of ways. Always be certain your case flows in a logical manner. Consider using a format with which your readers are familiar since they will be more comfortable with it. But -- don't compromise on clarity, simplicity and logical flow to do this.

The following are suggested formats for the two major types of documents: The Proposal and The Information Memo. These formats are appropriate regardless of how long your memo is. Many companies have adopted these formats because they work particularly well when the communication is moving up to senior management.

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PHILIP MORRIS
PROPOSAL FORMAT

OVERVIEW

A paragraph that tells the reader the purpose of the document. It should include the main idea (the situation and recommendation) and your opinion on the subject (the reason this is sound proposal).

Overall cost and concurrences should be included if possible.

This opening section serves as an executive summary and provides perspective on what follows.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Perspective on the subject with emphasis on historical aspects. Why are we facing this problem or opportunity? What are the relevant facts and assumptions?

RECOMMENDATION

A concise statement of the recommended action and how it will be accomplished. Focus on the "what." Provide enough to give the reader a clear overall picture, but save implementation details (the "how") for later.

RATIONALE

A numbered list of reasons that support the recommendation in order of importance. Include the expected impact on the business and relevant precedents.

Each reason should start with a clear topic sentence followed by supporting facts.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

A brief description of other actions considered. Discuss why each was rejected in favor of your proposal. Only include serious alternatives.

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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Present your plan for accomplishing the recommended course of action. Break your plan down into components like timing and resource requirements. Organize logically into sections with appropriate headings.

NEXT STEPS

What is the reader expected to do? Tell the readers exactly what will happen if he concurs. Be specific about dates, people and financial commitments.

SUPPORTING DATA

Attached exhibits relevant to the subject. Contains supplementary information readers may want to review, but they should not have to refer to this section to understand and concur with your proposal.

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PHILIP MORRIS
ANALYSIS FORMAT

OVERVIEW

A paragraph that tells the reader the purpose of the document. It should include a topic overview and your point of view (generally the overall conclusion) on the subject.

This opening section serves as an executive summary and provides perspective on the memo that follows.

BACKGROUND

Perspective on the subject with emphasis on historical aspects. What does the reader need to know to understand the analysis that follows?

CONCLUSIONS

Your interpretation of the facts. What are the implications of the data? List conclusions in bullet point form, in order of importance.

FINDINGS

The facts that support your conclusions. This is your rationale for the conclusions you have made. Try to include only those data necessary to make your point. Organize your data with appropriate subheadings.

INDICATED ACTION

What is being done or should be done given your interpretation of the data. (Be careful -- if this is a recommended course of action, then use the proposal format for your memo.)

SUPPORTING DATA

Attached exhibits relevant to the subject. Generally, these are the finding in more detail. The reader may want to review these, but should not have to refer to this section to understand and concur with your analysis.

2041002062

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FIELD TRIP AND STORE CHECK REPORTS

Trip reports are often badly written documents. A list of unrelated facts and findings with no conclusion or clear indicated action is unsatisfactory. Here are a few suggestions on how to prepare a good trip report:

- Take notes on what you see and what people tell you.
- Use the Information Memo format to organize your report.
- Include the purpose of the trip in the Overview.
- Provide an overall conclusion tied to the purpose of the trip.
- List and number your specific findings. Be sure they support your conclusion(s).
- Include an Indicated Action section.
- Is it concise? One page is great; two pages are almost always enough. Put details in backup exhibits.

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HOW TO DEVELOP GOOD WRITERS

1. Show your people you want clear, concise writing by example. Sit down with new people and discuss your writing guidelines.

2. Know what you want before giving assignments. Discuss project with writer before he starts. Be specific. Plan it, even outline it, together.

3. When a memo is submitted to you, spend some time before meeting with writer. Be sure you understand what's wrong and how it can be fixed.

4. When you review a memo, sit next to the writer if possible. Start with big issues (like strategy, tone, logic flow, conclusions vs. facts) and move to smaller issues (grammar, appearance). Be positive!

5. Do not rewrite memo, but be specific about areas that need work.

6. Make sure writer really understands -- and agrees with -- your comments.

7. Do not make writer parrot of your style and expressions. Let your people develop their own style.

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Inter-Office
Correspondence

2041002065

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PHILIP MORRIS USA INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

120 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017-5592

TO: **DATE:**

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Highlight this text and begin typing your memo.

2041002066

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2041002067

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EMPLOYMENT TURN DOWN

May 26, 1992

Robert J. Perlstein
1462 Second Avenue, Apt. 4-N
New York, NY 10021

Dear Mr. Perlstein:

Your recent correspondence to Leo McCullagh was passed on to me.

Unfortunately, at this time there are no opportunities available within the Event Marketing group at Philip Morris, even for someone with your impressive background. Be assured that we will keep your resume on file should an appropriate position become available.

Wishing you success with your career.

Sincerely,

Deane Gross
Manager, Event Marketing
Virginia Slims

cc: Ina Broeman
Leo McCullagh

2041002068

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

PROPOSAL TURN DOWN

(date)

(name)
(address)

(greeting):

Thank you for your recent proposal regarding the (project name) proposal which was forwarded to me for Marlboro consideration.

As you might expect, Marlboro has a very active promotional program that fits precise criteria developed to achieve our marketing goals. We have reviewed your proposal carefully and have determined that it does not fit into our promotional plans for Marlboro at this time.

We appreciate your taking the time to submit a proposal to us, and please feel free to contact us again as future opportunities arise.

Thank you for your interest in Philip Morris and we wish you every success with your program.

Regards,

JOSE FONTANEZ
Manager
Community Marketing Programs
Marlboro Events

JRF:tl

2041002069

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PHILIP MORRIS

U.S.A.

120 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-5592 TELEPHONE (212) 880-5000

June 20, 1991

David A. Rouatt
Executive Vice President
Sales and Marketing
Metro Vision of North America
405 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10174

Dear David:

As we discussed, the opportunities you proposed for Virginia Slims Tennis on The Commuter Channel look very interesting. However, as a tobacco company, we are unable to take advantage of this program because we are restricted by federal law from participating.

We appreciate your considering us and are sorry we will not be able to take advantage of this opportunity.

Sincerely,

Deane Gross
Manager, Event Marketing
Virginia Slims

cc: Ina Broeman

2041002070

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FORM RESPONSE - UNSOLICITED IDEAS

[DATE]

NAME
TITLE
COMPANY
STREET
CITY, STATE

Dear _____:

Your_____, 1993 letter to _____ was forwarded to [me/the legal department] for a response. Unfortunately, the size and complexity of the Philip Morris Companies Inc. family of companies precludes an ability to properly manage the acceptance of unsolicited ideas. Thus we have instituted a corporate policy of refusing to accept such submissions. I am therefore returning your letter.

Thank you for taking the time to write. Best wishes in all of your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

_____

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Call Report

2041002072

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

Call Report

Guidelines

- When to use:
  - Following a telephone conversation.
  - Following a meeting.
- Report briefly on:
  - What was discussed or presented.
  - What was decided and why.
- The Focus of the report should be on:
  - What action is required.
  - Who is responsible.
  - What is the timing.

2041002073

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

from the desk of

Deane Gross

DATE: 16 March 1993

TO: Anne Sheridan
Mike Britton
cc: Andy MacRae
Claire Person

SUBJECT: Recap 3/16 Conversations

VIA FAX AND HARD COPY TO ANNE AND MIKE

1. If kiosks need "simple" repairs, such as soldering joints, etc., the SPRs or MMs should take care of it and expense the cost. We're addressing the bigger picture, that is the fragility problems.

2. We're working out the issues for Kansas City. I've left a message for Kathy Lopez, our DM there and I'll get a better handle on the problems and call you.

3. The $18,000 line item for postcard distribution has been eliminated.

4. Since Zone Managers are already full-time Powerforce employees, there won't be a "day charge" for pay for their time in training. The MMs will receive an extra day of pay if they have not yet started as full-timers. **But...**

5. To reiterate, Market Managers need to be in place *at least* two weeks prior to the start of their markets. Mike, you'll get back to me so that we can clarify what we each understand to be "base responsibilities" of the MMs. In our opinion, these responsibilities include: scheduling, checking inventories, notifying the PM FSF (field sales force) of changes in start dates (or start dates where they differ from the normal Phase start dates), pick-up and storage of vans, constant communication with PM UMs (we're fielding many calls through our office that really should be handled between the UMs and MMs).

6. Apparently, the "part-time" MM issue in Boston is resolved.

7. When there are *any* changes, such as warehouse locations, start dates, contact names, etc., it is imperative that we be informed ASAP. For example, on warehouses, we sent uniforms to the Kansas City location which were returned because the warehouse had been changed. I know we're all working under extreme pressure and have a million balls in the air simultaneously, but that sort of thing has to be communicated.

8. I'll follow up on the alarm situation and let you know.

9. We'll develop a form for ordering replacements for non-incentive materials such as survey cards, retailer ticket books, etc. I think we should be in good shape with these types of supplies for Phase III, but we'll work up a system anyway.

2041002074

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PHILIP MORRIS

U.S.A.

120 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-5592 TELEPHONE (212) 880-5000

July 23, 1992

Jean Washington
Kraft General Foods
250 North Street
White Plains, NY 10625

Dear Jean:

This will confirm our conversations regarding the allocation of tickets, etc. for the USOpen.

PM-USA will have the following from the sponsorship package:

FOR ALL SESSIONS:

Box 5D	6 seats (Bill Murray's box)
Box 144E	6 seats (except M-F of second week)
Sections 222/3	upon request and as available
Grandstand	6 seats

FINAL SATURDAY:

Box 15A	6 seats

FINAL WEEKEND:

Saturday:	200 level	100 seats
Sunday:	200 level	35 seats (comps)

PARKING (all sessions):

1 NTC (5D)
1 marquee
2 prepaid

HOSPITALITY PASSES:

all sessions:
6 USOpen Club
6 Racquets
Additional Club and Racquets passes upon request and as available.

Sponsors' Enclosure:
first week: 12
second week: upon request and as available

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I think this accurately reflects what we discussed. We may need to modify our needs, depending on the final request from Government Affairs. Please confirm to Shari, Annalee or me that it's correct.

Sincerely,

Deane Gross
Manager, Event Marketing
Virginia Slims

cc: Shari Barman
Ina Broeman
Annalee Thurston

2041002076

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

POWERFORCE™

We make in-store marketing work.

DATE: February 12, 1993

TO: Deane Gross

FROM: Anne Sheridan AS

SUBJECT: Conference Call - 2/11 and 2/12

I have summarized below the items discussed in our conference call yesterday. Please let me know if these are inconsistent with your understanding or if you have any questions.

1. Claire, Andy and you will arrive Thursday, February 25 around 5:30 p.m. for the Powerforce National Meeting in Chicago. The time involved with the Philip Morris portion of the meeting on Friday, February 26 is estimated at 1 hour. You will be staying through Friday night and leaving on Saturday, February 27.

2. We will ensure that all of the training locations in Florida and Texas (as well as the National meeting in Chicago) have VCR's available to show the Marlboro Adventure Team video.

3. Powerforce will plan on picking up a van in Chicago at Hoskin's Chevrolet in Elk Grove Village before it is needed for our National meeting in Chicago. You will send us the date that the van is available to be picked up.

4. You will provide us with the dates the vans are available as well as the locations the vans are to be picked up in the Florida and Texas markets for the 1st cycle. We need to receive this early next week so we can arrange for our Market Managers to pick up the vans.

5. You will provide us the information on which vans in Cycle II will be staffed with 1 or 2 persons by February 12. Any delays in receiving this information may cause additional costs to be incurred by Powerforce and/or delays in staffing 2 person vans.

6. We discussed the use of temporary substitutes on vans and confirmed that they will not need to be drug tested or go through the complete background checks.

2041002077

303 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611

Atlanta ▾ Chicago ▾ Houston 800-327-7158 ▾ 312-923-7800 Los Angeles ▾ New York ▾ Toronto

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7. We will eliminate the language in the materials agreement discussing incentives.

8. Per our discussion on 2/12/93, Powerforce will have no financial responsibility for inventory shrinkage, rather, Powerforce will have a responsibility to document the causes of inventory shrinkage over 1% as reported on the monthly inventory re-order form.

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SERVICE REPORT

NO. 1850 CLIENT Philip Morris

DATE January 22, 1993 PRODUCT Marlboro

A record of contacts with client, a report of status of work in production, and a memorandum of ideas discussed and work to be performed Leo Burnett U.S.A.

This recaps a telephone conversation between the Client (Andy MacRae) and the Agency (Tony Ebbole) on 1/21/93.

Purpose

To discuss the status of the Marlboro Promotion Van concept comp.

Background

The comp submitted is a representation of what would be adapted to other POS materials. The art style is an attempt to simulate an illustration style. A sample illustration by Barry Jackson was sent along with the comp to provide an example in terms of the color distinction and detail of images that would be achieved by illustration.

Discussion

The Client provided feedback on POS concept comp.

The Client comments were:

1. Van is not large enough
2. Marlboro branding is not prominent enough
3. Van (bumper) is too blurry and not clean/representional enough of actual van
4. Overall concept works in terms of communication of promotion and items

Agency explained that:

The van rendering on the submitted comp should not be evaluated for true color or realistic qualities, but simply as an element of the layout. Agency commented that the size of the van needs to be considered in terms of the overall balance of all layout elements (headline, gear items, van, date, time).

The Client requested that Agency revise the comp to incorporate their comments.

Decisions

Agency agreed to revise the van POS concept comp by contracting the above mentioned illustrator to provide a color comp at a cost of around $1,000.

cpmsr.te

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Next Steps

1. Agency to provide timing of POS A&K 1/22/93

2. Agency to revise comp by 1/27/93

Tony
X4580

\smi

cc: **Leo Burnett**
Martin Copus
Denise Russo
Dave Wilbert

Philip Morris
Deane Gross

Sent via Fax

cpmsr.te

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

Operations Wrap-Up

Guidelines

- Prepared by On-Site Operations Representative
  - Name of Event
  - Date
  - Site
  - Promoter
  - Attendance
  - Type of Sponsorship
  - Philip Morris Involvement
  - Sales Force Contact
  - Key Customer/VIP Entertainment
  - Charity/Corporate Contribution
  - On-Site Event Materials
  - General Observations and Recommendations
  - Distribution List
    - Program Staff
    - Group Manager
    - Director

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VIRGINIA SLIMS
TOURNAMENT REPORT

PART ONE

Name of Tournament Virginia Slims of Philadelphia

Dates November 11-17, 1991 Site Philadelphia Civic Ctr

Prize Money $350,000 Draw Sizes 28/16

Promoter IMG Indoor X Outdoor

Tournament Director Barbara Perry

Weekly Attendance 46,949 Stadium Capacity 6,500

Presenter Kiss 100 Contact Larry Wexler

Singles Winner Monica Seles

Doubles Winner Jana Novotna/Larisa Savchenko

Check Presentation Ceremonies Participants Janine Bell/Deane Gross

Barbara Perry, Dennis Malloy

Player Gift (if applicable) City T-shirt

PART TWO

Sales Force Party Saturday, November 16 Location Courtside Club

Time 5:00 - 7:00pm Total Attending 70

Sales Force Contacts Rich Goukler

Players Attending Manuela Maleeva, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario

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1991 VIRGINIA SLIMS OF PHILADELPHIA

Wrap-Up Report

Tournament Hotel

The Rittenhouse was the official tournament hotel. It is ~~a new hotel~~ located in historic Rittenhouse Square.

The Virginia Slims staff were treated to one bedroom suites and a chocolate lovers goody basket greeted everyone's arrival.

Player/Sponsor Party

The kickoff party was held in the lobby of the Rittenhouse Hotel. Approximately 250 people were on hand with the arrival of each player announced on the microphone.

A private dinner was held after the party with players and major sponsors invited.

Transportation

Transportation was provided by Infiniti with several limousines on hand for the top players.

There were a couple of days when I took a taxi to the site because the wait was too long. Next year I would recommend several more drivers during the early part of the week, or a shuttle bus during the busy morning hours.

Player Lounge/Player Dining

The Player Lounge became a major issue prior to the start of the tournament. Initially this room was our designated interview room. Barbara Perry requested the room for the player lounge because it was very large and she could add player dining in the lounge.

We agreed with her request as long as a substitute interview room could be found with no additional costs to us.

We decided to pipe and drape an area next to the Media Center to create the interview room. We were then presented with a list of charges to create the interview room which we said we wouldn't pay for two months prior.

To make a long story short, there was a major lack of communication between Barbara Perry and Jeff Ryan on this issue.

It took two months time and many phone calls and faxes before this issue was resolved. In the end we agreed to split the cost of carpeting.

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The room worked well as the player lounge, although it was not as crowded as Barbara Perry had anticipated. The room was supplied with couches, tables, TV, VCR and movies. Tables were added for player dining, and hot meals were served twice daily.

Media Dining

The media dining area was in the Exhibition Hall/Courtside Club. Although it was a hike to get to the Courtside Club from the Media Center, the food offered was very good. The media each received a chit for lunch and/or dinner daily which were valued at $10 and $17 respectively. Any overage would be the individual's responsibility.

Next year I would recommend combining Media/Player Dining in the lounge area for convenience sake, if finances permit.

Locker Room

The locker room was located on the 2nd level just off center court. The size of the locker room is sufficient, but more attention to detail should be given to this room next year. During the preliminary site check it was agreed that doors or draping would be put on the toilet stalls. This was not taken care of until I arrived. There was no pipe and drape for the massage therapist. There was only one small mirror in the entire room.

Next year I recommend a dedicated sprucing up of the room.

Center Court

Overall the appearance of center court was good. Unfortunately, the baseline Kiss 100 banners were done in large block lettering and took away from the attractiveness of the court.

One major problem was that not all the banners on center court were ready to be placed on Monday and I continually had to monitor banner placements.

The official beverage was Clearly Canadian and the Kraft product of the week was Breyers.

The railing around center court is only 2-1/2 - 3' high. Next year I vote to pull the photographers benches off center court.

Practice Courts

The subject of practice courts was not a pleasant one early in the week. Stefano Capriati blew up at Georgina Clark, the WTA tour director, because Jennifer was only allotted 45 minutes practice time and had to share the court with another player.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

The total number of courts available was only three.

- o One court on-site at the Philadelphia Civic Center.
- o One court at the Levi Tennis Pavilion.
- o One court at the Riverside Racquet Club.

Next year should not be a problem if we have the two additional courts available from Oakland. There is plenty of room for the courts to be set up on-site in the Exhibition Hall.

If the additional courts are not available from Oakland, then IMG needs to secure additional practice locations.

Banners

The Civic Center offered ample space to place numerous sponsor banners.

The center court banners were all printed on blue material with the exception of the Kraft World Tour banner which is maroon.

The only follow-up to banners is that at all future events I want to insist that all banner placements are made by Monday. The only exception will be the daily sponsor placements.

Sideline Seats

The box seats on the sidelines are on ground level. The problem is that it is impossible to see over the railing surrounding center court if you are seated in the first several rows.

Next year I would like to see the center court area expanded so it is brought a couple of feet closer to the sideline box seats. I believe this will give everyone a better view over the railing, and the aisle will still be wide enough for pedestrian traffic.

Vendors/Concession Area

The vending area was located between the main entrance and center court. There were approximately thirty different booths with a vast array of tennis merchandise being sold.

The only problem with this area was that the lighting was not that bright. Many vendors purchased additional spotlights for their booths.

There was a good variety of food available through the concessionaires. The Breyers ice cream truck was on hand distributing free yogurt samples, much to everyone's delight.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

ProShop

The Virginia Slims ProShop was in a prime location at the Southeast corner of center court. The sales at our booth were sluggish throughout the week.

The official program was sold through our ProShop at $5.00 apiece. The programs sold out by Saturday, much to the public's disappointment.

There was a problem with the programs inserted pages not being perforated.

The obvious recommendation for next year is to order more programs and do a quality control check at the printer.

Sampling Booth

The Virginia Slims sampling booth was located in the front of the vendor's area. The local Sales Force was not on the ball with manning the booth. Next year I would like to have a briefing on Monday morning with all samplers and PM Managers working the event. The new Virginia Slims ad is a nice addition to the decoration of the booth.

Ushers

I was assured by the IMG staff that there were ushers to cover all entranceways. This did not turn out to be true.

Unfortunately, there were no stadium seating diagrams in the lobby and the ushers were overwhelmed with helping people find their seats.

Next year I recommend that several large stadium seating diagrams be posted in the lobby and at every entrance to center court. There also needs to be a much clearer marking of the seats in general. I would also recommend a briefing with the ushers to ensure that people are only allowed in during changeovers.

Offices

The Virginia Slims office and the WTA office were located together just off center court. The office is in a great location, and I prefer being close to the WTA so that I'm close to the players. This is especially important one week prior to the Championships.

Ballpersons

The ballpersons outfits were supplied by Le Coq Sportswear. This is not necessarily bad, except that the t-shirts were also printed with the Kiss 100 logo and Infiniti. Overall the shirts

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

were too busy and the blue shorts were not the Virginia Slims blue.

Next year I will insist on a sample of the proposed uniforms.

Tickets

The VS box seats were located on the sidelines. The quantity of tickets received was sufficient.

Next year I would like our box seats to be in the baseline area, which gives you much better visibility of the court.

Courtside Club

The Courtside Club was set up in the Exhibition Hall and was sponsored by Infiniti. This area was set-up nicely with the dining area and reception area overlooking the practice courts.

Next year I would recommend increasing the size of the Courtside Club due to the large turnout of several receptions.

Official Charity

The official charity for the tournament was the Philadelphia Art Museum. A charity function was held in the Courtside Club on Wednesday, November 13. The Corporate Partners Executive Committee and Time Magazine were the official sponsors of the event.

Approximately 400 tickets were sold to the event and $14,000 was raised for the Museum.

Following the singles match on Wednesday night, a check presentation was made to Bob Scott, Head Curator of the Philadelphia Art Museum.

Barbara Perry of IMG presented a check for $14,000. Tom Keily of Time Magazine presented a $4,000 check and I surprised the Museum with a check for $10,000.

Approximately 3,000 people were on hand to witness the presentation.

Miscellaneous

The only copier and fax on-site were the ones in the Media Center.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

Summary

It's a nice feeling to step off a plane and see a poster advertising the Virginia Slims of Philadelphia in the airport. This typifies Barbara Perry's handling of events, she knows that the little details count.

This event had a great beginning with the opening kick off party, a strong week with eight of the top ten players in the main draw, and a fantastic finish with the four top-seeded players in the semi-finals. The crowd was routing for Jennifer Capriati on Sunday, but Monica Seles had an easy win to claim the 1991 Virginia Slims of Philadelphia singles title.

Overall, the Virginia Slims of Philadelphia was a fantastic event which is guaranteed to grow in prize money and popularity in 1992.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

RECOMMENDATIONS

- o Provide extra cars during the early part of the week, or a shuttle bus during the busy morning hours.
- o Combine player and media dining located in the player lounge.
- o Spruce up the player locker room, and set-up the third floor locker room for coaches.
- o Re-do the Kiss 100 banners for 1992 to meet with VS approval.
- o All center court banner placement should be completed on Monday.
- o Remove the photographers benches.
- o Expand the size of center court sideways for better public viewing. This will also allow more space for the photographers.
- o Increase the number of practice courts by 2 or 3.
- o Increase the lighting in the concession area.
- o Increase the number of programs ordered.
- o Have a sampler briefing with the local salesforce.
- o Ushers should be posted at every entrance beginning on Monday.
- o Stadium diagrams need to be posted in the lobby and at each entrance to center court. There should also be box seat sign directionals on the sides of the bleachers.
- o Redesign the ballpersons outfits to meet with VS approval.
- o Our front row box seats should be located at the baseline.
- o Increase the size of the courtside club to meet the demands of attendance.
- o The IMG and WTA office should be equipped with their own copier and fax.
- o I recommend we contribute to the Philadelphia Museum of Art again in 1992.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

KRAFT GENERAL FOODS WORLD TOUR

PHILADELPHIA.

WTA

1 SELES
Bye
3 SAVCHENKO
4 WERDEL
5 FAIRBANK-NIDEFFER
6 PROVIS
WC 7 MOORE
8 8 GARRISON
3 9 SANCHEZ VICARIO
10 Bye
11 WHITLINGER
12 STAFFORD
13 HARPER
WC 14 WREEN
15 SCHULTZ
5 16 FERNANDEZ MJ
7 17 MALEEVA-FRAGNIERE
3 SMYLIE
19 HELGESON
20 FRAZIER
21 Mc NEIL
22 SVISLEEVA
23 Bye
4 24 CAPRIATI
6 25 MARTINEZ
26 LINDQVIST
27 SUKOVA
28 BRIOUKHOVETS
29 APPELMANS
30 ZVEREVA
31 Bye
32 SABATINI

SELES
MWERDEL 46 64 76 7
TPROVIS 63 62
TGARRISON 60 60
SANCHEZ-VICARIO
TWHITLINGER 60 75
MHARPER 63 60
TSCHULTZ 61 26 64
MALEEVA-FRAGNIERE
TMCNEIL 61 16 62
CAPRIATI
MMARTINEZ 62 64
TSUKOVA 63 64
TZVEREVA 64 62
SABATINI

WSELES 75 61
TGARRISON 64 64
TSANCHEZ VICARIO 60 36 62
MSCHULTZ 63 64
TMALEEVA-FRAGNIERE 63 63
WCAPRIATI 76 9 67 4 62
WMARTINEZ 63 62
WSABATINI 76 5 26 62

FRSELES 76 6 60
FRSANCHEZ VICARIO 67 4 61 64
SEMSELES 61 62
SELES SUN WINNER 75 61
FRCAPRIATI 63 62
SEMCAPRIATI 63 64
THSABATINI 63 60

Tournament: VIRGINIA SLIMS OF PHILADELPHIA
City: PHILADELPHIA
Main Draw Date: 11-17 NOVEMBER 1991
Qualifying Date: —
Prize Money: $ 350 000
Draw: 28
Surface: SUPREME

	PRIZE MONEY	KRAFT GENERAL FOODS POINTS
WINNER	70 000	300
RUNNER-UP	35 000	210
3rd-4th	17 500	135
5th-8th	9 100	70
9th-16th	4 800	35
17th-32nd	3 000	18
33rd-64th		

2041002091

SEEDED PLAYERS
1 SELES
2 SABATINI
3 SANCHEZ VICARIO
4 CAPRIATI
5 FERNANDEZ MJ
6 MARTINEZ
7 MALEEVA-FRAGN
8 GARRISON

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000

KRAFT GENERAL FOODS
WORLD TOUR

PHILADELPHIA DOUBLES

WTA

1 NOVOTNA-SAVCHENKO
NOVOTNA-SAVCHENKO 62 62
2 WC LEAND-NELSON
NOVOTNA-SAVCHENKO 62 61
3 FRAZIER-HELGESON
FRAZIER-HELGESON
4 STAFFORD-WERDEL 63 26 75
NOVOTNA-SAVCHENKO 64 46 62
3 5 SANCHEZ VICARIO-SUKOVA
SANCHEZ VICARIO-SUKOVA
6 FAIRBANK-NIDEFFER-GREGORY 62 64
SANCHEZ VICARIO-SUKOVA 60 61
7 HARPER-MARTINEZ
HARPER-MARTINEZ
8 CAPRIATI-SCHULTZ 67 7 64 61
NOVOTNA-SAVCHENKO WINNER 62 64
9 BARANSKI-SEEMANN
BARANSKI-SEEMANN
10 GLITZ-SOMERVILLE 63 62
FERNANDEZ-GARRISON 62 62
11 DRIOUKHOVETS-SVIGLEROVA
FERNANDEZ-GARRISON
4 12 FERNANDEZ MJ-GARRISON 64 61
FERNANDEZ MJ-GARRIS 46 61 61
13 PROVIS-SMYLIE
PROVIS-SMYLIE
14 HETHERINGTON-RINALDI 26 64 63
PROVIS-SMYLIE 64 46 62
15 MAGERS-WHITE R
SHRIVER-ZVEREVA
16 SHRIVER-ZVEREVA 46 64 64

M. Werdel

			PRIZE MONEY	KRAFT GENERAL FOODS POINTS
Tournament	VIRGINIA SLIMS OF PHILADELPHIA	WINNER	21 000	300
City	PHILADELPHIA	RUNNER-UP	10 500	210
Main Draw Date	11-17 NOVEMBER 1991	3rd-4th	7 000	135
Qualifying Date	—	5th-8th	3 500	70
Prize Money	$ 350 000	19th-16th	1 990	35
Draw	16	17th-32nd		
Surface	SUPREME	33rd-64th		

2041002092

SEEDED PLAYERS
1 NOVOTNA-SAVCH
2 SHRIVER-ZVER
3 SAN. VICARIO-S
4 FERNAN MJ-GA
5
6
7
8

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/xyxl0000